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☞ Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

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Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in he several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞ All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞ Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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April 19, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel B. Long, late of Liberty tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH E. LONG,

April 10, 1863.—6ts* Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Solomon Diehl, late of Colerain township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.

April 3. HENRY P DIEHL, Exr'r.

WM. S. BOYD. JOHN L. HOUGH. W. S. BOYD, JR.

BOYD & HOUGH.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 17 SOUTH WATER ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863.—6m

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3052

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1863. VOL, 6 NO 38.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less $1 25

One Square, each additional insertion less than three months 25

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR
One square	$3 00	$4 00	$6 00
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Three squares	5 00	7 00	12 00
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The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

The Schoolmaster Abroad

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ

☞ Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above care of "*Bedford Gazette*."

The Salary of the County Superintendent and the State Appropriation.

"The salaries of County Superintendents are payable out of the *gross amount* of state appropriation. Each *is not* paid out of the amount or dividend of state appropriation coming to his proper county." (School Laws—New Digest—p. 81.

The fact stated, in the above extract from the school laws, has been reiterated again and again; and yet many persons seem to be under a misapprehension as to the source from which County Superintendents draw their pay, and the extent to which their salaries affect the state appropriation of their respective counties. In this county the salary of the County Superintendent, makes but little difference in our quota of the state appropriation. If we should reduce it to one hundred dollars or raise it to one thousand, our state appropriation would still remain within a few dollars of what it now is. A very simple calculation will show this:

According to the State Superintendent's report for 1861, after deducting the salaries of County Superintendents and the other expenses of the system from the total state appropriation, the balance left for distribution among the districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants, was two hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred and thirty six dollars and seventeen cents, (213.536.17.) The number of taxables in the state was 642.291. Hence, if all the districts had complied with the law, and drawn their appropriation, the amount per taxable would have been about 33 cts., 2 mills, and 6 tenths of a mill (.3326). But if we had given our Superintendent $500 more, this sum would have been deducted from $213.536.17, leaving only $513.036.17 to be distributed among the districts. This would have given each taxable about 33 cts., 1 mill and 6 tenths of a mill (.3316), or about one mill less to each taxable when we paid a salary of $1000 than each would get if we paid $500: And since our county has 6,037 taxables the loss to the whole county would be only about $6.03. This would be a loss to the county of about one dollar and twenty cents for each hundred dollars paid to the County Superintendent.

Election of a County Superintendent.

On Monday the 4th of May next, the Shcool Directors will assemble in Bedford to elect a County Superintendent. Upon their action will depend, in a great measure, the success and prosperity of the common schools, in our county during the next three years. The county Superintendency is, for the present, a part of our system; and whether we like it or dislike it, it is the part of prudence and wisdom to make it as beneficial as possible. To this end a man thoroughly competent to discharge the duties of the office should be selected, regardless of sectarian or partisan influences. But competency, alone, is not enough. A man should be selected who will throw his whole heart into the work, and devote all his time and energy to the discharge of his duties. There is yet *work to be done* before the schools and the teachers of our county attain the standard of excellence and usefulness contemplated by the founders of our school system. We hear a number of teachers, who would do honor to the office, mentioned in connection with the Superintendency. We trust that the best man will be selected, and that he will be paid a fair salary—such a salary as will enable him to work untiringly, in season and out of season, for the improvement of the teachers and the schools.

Political considerations should be left entirely out of the question. The sacred interests of the schools should not be jeopardized by political strife and bitterness. The efficiency and usefulness of the County Superintendency depend upon the confidence and co-operation of all classes of the people. Without these a County Superintendent is, in a manner, powerless. An officer elected in a political contest cannot command these. At most he can only secure the co-operation of the friends of the schools in his own party, whilst his political opponents and the opponents of the schools would look upon him with distrust and enmity. Under such circumstances his duties can not fail to be irksome and his usefulness much impaired. These and similar considerations we trust and believe will induce school directors to throw politics to the winds and act only for the success and welfare of the schools.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

A REPORT READ BY JOHN C. GUYER BEFORE THE BEDFORD COUNTY TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION June 27, 1862.

There is perhaps no feature of the Common School System of Pennsylvania, that has been the subject of so much discussion, and has encountered so much opposition, as that which establishes the office of County Superintendent. And now, after the office has had eight year's a trial, when its fruits are visible in the improvement of schools everywhere throughout the State, when they have fully convinced candid observers of its usefulness and necessity, there are still those who regard it as a useless, or rather as a cumbrous part of the system.

It should be remembered, however, that the officer is but performing the duties enjoined upon him by law, and that before the law existed there must have been a necessity which produced it. The necessity here arose out of the defects of the School System prior to 1854

The System then had gradually extended itself throughout the State, and the people were getting accustomed to the presence and several working forms of a public system of Education much good was accomplished in some localities, and the foundation was laid, on which to securely build in after years. But aside from this, the fruits produced fell far short of public expectation; the poor were not *taught* nor were the arts and sciences promoted; in the true sense of that admirable injunction, or as contemplated by the Constitution. In other States, of the Union, and in many of the countries of Europe, education was at the same time advancing at a prodigious rate. It was the pride and boast of their people, and means were set apart with munificient liberality for the support of common schools. Public opinion was keenly alive to their importance, and an active spirit was everywhere abroad." In view of these facts, and of the immense physical resources of Pennsylvania, was it just to her 600,000 children to neglect any means that would assist in removing the defects from her School System by which alone her true greatness can be developed and maintained?

"The most serious evils to be mentioned in this connection were, organic defects in the structure of the system;—consequent irregularities and maladministration in its local affairs, and a pervading apathy or prejudice toward the system in the public mind. There was gross carelessness in the employment of teachers; no suitable agency for their examination and improvement, or for the proper supervision and grading of the schools; neither was there sufficient accountability on the part of the financial officers of the district, who not unfrequently subjected the School Department to imposition, or wholly neglected to perform their duty. To remedy these, and other evils that existed, was the object in establishing the County Superintendency which is the great feature of the act of 1854. The principal duties of the office are, to examine the teachers; to visit the school, and to hold institutes. Let us inquire then, is it necessary that these duties be performed, and, is a County Superintendent the proper officer to perform them?

1. Examining and grading the teachers are the only effectual means to protect the people against the impositions of the incompetent and unworthy, and to ascertain the real merits of the well qualified and skilful. This is true in all professions and occupations. The lawyer, the physician, are each examined before they are permitted to practice their professions. Where no previous preparations on the part of the applicant has been necessary he is examined before he is permitted to enter upon his work. Should teaching, then, be made an exception? The work of training immortal minds is one of paramount importance; one which we should especially guard against the intrusion of unskillful and incompetent laborers, by having their qualifications thoroughly tested by a competent officer.—That the examination of teachers is necessary, is a truth so manifest and so generally admitted, that an attempt to prove it would be wholly useless. It remains to be seen under this head, then, whether a County Superintendent is the proper officer for this work.

We frequently hear the proposition urged that (this duty) might be performed by the School Directors or by a member of one of the learned professions. But to this there would be many objections.

First, as to Directors: The ordinary duties of their office are such as do not require any superior learning. In the rural districts we seldom find one among them, who professes the qualifications now required by a teacher; and how can those, who themselves have not a thorough knowledge of the branches to be taught, correctly estimate the abilities of others to teach them? Beyond a certain limit there would, to them, be no difference of ability among the applicants, except, perhaps that those who can best succeed in recommending themselves, by a fluency of words, might be considered the teachers of superior attainments.

Second, as to professional men: The time of ministers, physicians, and lawyers is nearly, if not quite all required in their own professional duties. Comparatively few of them have ever made Common Schools a subject of thought or investigation. They have generally been educated at the College or the University; hence a majority of them do not fully understand the wants of the common school; they cannot visit it often to see its practical operation; they may understand *what* is to be taught, but not *how* it is to be taught. Theory and Practice, those important features in the qualification of a teacher, can seldom be correctly estimated by them. They are unacquainted with the mode and burden of operation in teaching; and therefore cannot feel that sympathy for the teacher, and give that life and energy to his labor which a County Superintendent can feel and give, who has himself struggled slowly up through the irksome toil of the school room to the position he now occupies, and who has made the Common Schools their object and their wants his principal subject of thought. Besides, men, when out of their own accustomed sphere of duty, do not feel a responsibility for their actions, so much as those do who are performing the duties of their own office. A physician, for example, may care little how loosely he conducts a teacher's examination, and yet feel himself accountable for every step he takes in his own professional duties, where he is aware that neglect or carelessness on his part would injure his reputation for skill in his chosen profession. To be really beneficial, the tests must be thorough and impartial. The examiner must be aware of the importance of his actions, and the responsibility resting upon him as an officer under the law. Hence arises the necessity that a special officer be designated by law to perform this work. Our County Superintendents, it is true, are frequently accused of being partial, and undoubtedly they sometimes err as men do in every relation of life. But how much more subject to partiality must the local examiners be who dwell immediately among the applicants, with many of whom they may be connected by the ties of family relationship, or by business interests.

Want of a uniform standard of qualifications throughout the county is, however, the most serious objection to be mentioned in connection with this method. The past history of the System shows that when the local officers faithfully performed this duty "rejected teachers would repair to some neighboring district in which a lower standard obtained, and readily secure employment at average wages, to the great discredit and injury of the profession and the System." A few districts perhaps secured good teachers, while others with more careless directors were doubly imposed upon by aspirants flocking thither. Examinations were indeed held but the power for effecting good results was paralyzed. The County Superintendency prevents these evils by subjecting all the teachers in the county to the same test. But it is capable of doing more than merely this. Through it a uniform standard can eventually be established throughout the State; and the advance which has been made toward this end during the past few years plainly indicates that at no distant day a broad line of distinction will be drawn between the competent and the incompetent teachers, which will cause the usefulness of the former to be everywhere equally appreciated, and prevent the latter from ever afterward imposing themselves upon any community.

2. *The visitation of the Schools.* In the performance of this duty the County Superintendent comes in direct contact with the schools, and labors immediately among the people. Those who take no interest in examinations, who do not see him labor in the Institute, and who are not fully aware of his many other duties, suppose this to be the great object to be accomplished, and frequently do we hear it said that no efficacy is derived from it. Sometimes the result is not direct and obvious, and, as indirect results and influences are not taken into consideration the office is decried as one that is useless.

The objects of visitation and inspection, as stated by the State Superintendent, are as follows: "To obtain the statistics as to house, furniture, teacher, &c. 2. To give such direction in the art of teaching and in the methods thereof in each school, as shall be deemed expedient, so that each school may be equal to the grade for which it was established. 3. To see that the schools are open and that the branches enjoined by law, together with such others as the Directors may have required, are taught. 4. To see that this is done by competent teachers; or otherwise to report the fact to the School Department. 5. To enable himself from personal inspection and observation of the teacher at work in the school, to ascertain his exact standing in the art or practice of teaching, so as to give him his due number in the certificate. 6. To enable him to state to the proper Directors, the condition of the school and the causes of the success or failure of the teacher, so that the good teacher may be appreciated and sustained, and the bad school improved.

The mere statement of these objects is a sufficient proof, of their importance and the utility of the work. The obtaining of the statistics is of itself ample justification for those brief visits that are paid in the large counties, or where the school term is very short. They are required for the Superintendent's own annual report, and are as necessary information for the people and the legislature, as indespensable to an enlightened administration of the school system, as the statistics of the wealth, population, condition, progress and wants of a country are to the statesman, to enable him to remedy what has been impolitic in state affairs during the past, and to see what policy the wants of the country will require in the future.

Again; no one else has so ample means for obtaining the best methods of instruction and imparting them again in the school he visits. In his round of visitation through the County he finds teachers of different grades, from the best to the most inferior. He meets with different methods of instruction; he discerns which are successful and which are not; being himself a practical teacher, he can discriminate between them and decide which should be generally adopted, and which should be discarded. He enters few schools, perhaps, in which he does not notice some features in the mode of proceeding, which meet his approval, while, at the same time there may be other features quite objectionable. He incites the teacher to persevere in the former, and takes note of them as instruction which may be applied to the want of a neighboring school, and instead of what are defective, he suggests the adoption of such other modes, as he by the help of his experience in teaching and observation in visiting may deem expedient. It has however in some extreme cases been necessary for County Superintendents to do more than to merely suggest.—They have sometimes felt it their duty to take the school of a very incompetent teacher in charge for a short period, initiating him in the rudiments of teaching and School Government. Directors and even parents very frequently leave the duty of visiting schools entirely unperformed. When this is the fact the Educational interests of the district would be almost wholly neglected were it not for the visits of the Superintendent, to draw the attention of the people to the subject, and to impress its importance upon the minds of teachers, pupils and parents.

Faithful and regular visitation, and reporting of the actual condition of the schools, are the means that will draw continually such official and public attention to their short comings and failures, as must speedily produce a reform. These officers who are now traversing the State are the pioneers in improvement, they act as living missionaries, to bring up the public sentiment to the required standpoint. The results of visitation thus far may be noticed, First, in the increase in uniformity of text books and improvement in classification. The method of learning the pupils separately with nearly as many different kinds of books as there are pupils in the school has been set aside, and instead of it we have classified schools and more systematic methods of instruction. Second, In improvement in school houses and furniture. This has been so rapid and extensive during the past few years, that to be admitted it need only be mentioned, the "almost total neglect of proper attention to temperature, light, ventilation, furniture, apparatus and surroundings of the school room," which formerly prevailed in many districts, indicated a condition of schools that were but a melancholy burlesque upon the cause of popular education. The greater degree of comfort and facilities for instruction, which pupils and teachers now enjoy, is of itself sufficient justification for the official inspection of the schools. Third, Expectations of these visits stimulate the pupils to diligence and obedience, and very frequently restrain them from ill conduct in school. Fourth, They conclude the examination of the teacher by ascertaining his exact standing in the practice of teaching, which is indeed, the most important part of his qualifications, as it is well known that many good scholars fail in the practical operations of the school room. A laudable ambition is thus excited among the teachers who know that they will be graded according to their merits, by one who, being "a man of scientific and literary attainments, and of experience in the art of teaching," is supposed to be able to discover any failacies of superficial instruction; and hence, that to make their methods appear successful to him, they must make them sufficiently thorough to merit success. One of the most serious evils against which the friends of education must contend is superficiality. It is in many respects more to be shunned than ignorance itself. Yet how frequently is the attempt made in our schools to pass it for thorough training. Hence the necessity that they be visited by a thoroughly educated officer to detect and expose this evil wherever it is found. His visits are very often necessarily short it is true, and his time for observations limited; but the practiced officer soon becomes an expert in the matter of inspection, and a very few minutes disclose very much of the methods and fitness of the teacher, and the order and condition of the school.

3. *Holding Institute,* "Institutes are conventions of teachers for the purpose of mutual improvement in the science and art of teaching, and are among the most simple, inexpensive and efficient means of improving the condition of our common schools."

That they are of immense advantages is so evident that all admit it, and may thus be briefly noticed; 1. Teachers by assembling together, are led to judge of their own acquirements, by the light of a true standard. They "compare notes," and each one finds wherein he is yet wanting. They discuss the laws of mental progress, the greatness of their work; and thus they are led to see the responsibility of their office, and to put forth the necessary means to become teachers indeed. 2. They discuss different methods of instruction, so that those which conform most nearly with the laws of mental progress can be sought out and adopted. 3. Each one can gather a rich feast of invaluable knowledge from the stock of experience which all unite in bringing together. This is especially important to the young; for in the pursuit of such knowledge, by experimenting in the school, many hundreds have blundered and failed. 4. They can instruct each other in the branches they teach, and furnish aid in particular cases of doubt or difficulty. "But if the influence ceased here, the argument in their favor would be much of its real force. Such, however, is not the fact nor is it possible that it should be. The relation of the school to the teacher is truly that of the stream to the fountain, hence to say that the former must share in all the advantages secured by the latter is to state but a self-evident truth.

"Several years ago the idea of holding teachers' meetings was not thought of, and such a proceeding on the part of the teachers would have been regarded sheer nonsense. But a new era has dawned upon the educational world. New and better ideas have gained the ascendency. The County Superintendency has wrought a radical change. Various was the means throught which these officers brought about the reform. They portrayed and urged the importance of district Institutes to directors and people. They adopted a system by which those teachers who attended them and those who did not, were reported, and marked accordingly in the theory of teaching. But chiefly, they created a necessity and ambition for improvement among the teachers, who now began to see that something more was required of them than the mere daily routine of the school, and that to retain their position they must be constantly improving themselves. They knew also, that by united effort more could be accomplished than single-handed; hence the establishment of these valuable auxiliaries, which can justly be claimed as one of the legitimate results of this office."

The County Institute is more immediately under the personal control of the Superintendent. To conduct it has made one of the duties of the office, and it is certain that no one else could so appropriately perform it. Through the examination and visitation he becomes acquainted with all the teachers of the county, they look to him for counsel and encouragement, and through the relation he sustains to them, he becomes the most appropriate person to assemble them together in council. He is the head of the system in the County; and as such is the leading educational moves, in the agitation of all reforms—the arouser of the public mind to comprehend the improvement of universal education. "No obstacle to the progress of free schools is half so formidable as the profound apathy and indifference of the people. Generally if they rouse at all it is but to find fault with the whole superstructure of the system and still more fault with all those that are striving to their utmost to make our common schools what they should be, and what our school laws intended to have them.—Logic the most convincing, learning the most profound, eloquence the most captivating, will all be lost upon those who from indifference do not see the necessity and real value of the measures proposed for the advancement of education. But let the vastness of the subject be clearly seen, and the importance to the community felt, and men will act." Let the truth be presented in its true color; let the relation of intelligence and virtue to the welfare of the country be discussed in council and pointed out; let the Teachers' Institute be maintained, for it has been truly denominated the great lever in the hands of the County Superintendent, to lift the School system from the dead level of apathy and indifference, the most effectual and powerful agency at his command, to reach and assure public opinion, vivify the profession, and energize the administration of the system.

But besides these three leading duties and the results of their performance, the county Superintendent accomplishes others of scarce less importance.

1. He distributes all the necessary blanks, so that teachers and directors may conveniently and accurately report the workings of the schools in each district.

2. He gathers all the statistics that are essential to a healthy system, and to an effective administration thereof

3. He signs and vouches for all reports of district secretaries and thus secures the Department against imposition. The insufficient accountability of the financial officers of the districts, was one of the most serious defects in the system prior to 1854. The former Superintendent, Mr. H. C. Hickok, (from whom we have already quoted,) reports that being without local agents, the School Department could not detect and prevent impositions, in consequence of which the State appropriation has sometimes been obtained upon fraudulent vouchers by persons having no official connection with the schools. In other instances, the money when received by the rightful parties, has been applied to the township roads, and the tax duplicates withdrawn no tax collected, and no schools opened, or teachers employed. District School moneys were used by collectors and treasurers to 'shave paper' or speculate in cattle or lumber, or squandered by directors in imprudent contracts with themselves, or in collusion with others to build or repair school houses, at exhorbitant prices, while the unfortunate teachers the "dishonored school orders" were hawked about the district, in fruitless search of payment. There humiliating instances are exceptions to the proverbial honesty of our people; but their statement is necessary to explain and justify the measures of reform which the legislature has sanctioned.—The necessity of this office, or some similar agency, is evident. The State is divided into counties, and these again into districts, for the sole purpose of insuring the efficient working the laws by having each link of officers completely from those of the township to the chief executive. But it would be as reasonable "to expect the successful operations of the State Government without county, as well as State and township officers as to build up and sustain our noble school system without every link in the chain of executive and supervisory officers complete and properly adjusted." No objections are urged against county officers, for this necessity has long been felt and knows; but this "is not inferior in character and importance to any others, and the labor, care, anxiety, personal exposure, and official expenses, are much greater."

"This office, although now here, had been tried elsewhere with the most striking and benificial results, in New York, especially, an institution quite similar in design and the nature of its duties, had done more to advance the cause of education, during the period it was permitted to exist, then all other causes combined. And when through an unclean alliance with politics, and other interests, the office was abolished, it was regarded as the first retrograde step in the history of her common schools. So severely was this blow felt, however, that in 1856 the New York Legislature *restored the office,* under the title of "Assembly District School Commissioner," with equalized but reduced territory, that if adopted in Pennsylvania, would give us one hundred Superintendents instead of sixty——. This single historical fact is worth volumes of abstract arguments.

It is impossible to notice all the advantages in a report of this kind. What has already been shown is, however, sufficient justification for its establishment, as well as for the amount of salary appropriated to it. Nevertheless, many who consider it in a mere dollor and cent point of view, oppose it on the ground that the salary is too large. But it should be borne in mind that talents and acquirements of the highest order, and the most untiring zeal and labor, are required to discharge the important and onerous duties of this office; and men of such qualifications can not be indicted to take the responsibilities upon themselves for a smaller salary than they can secure in other positions, requiring less labor anxiety and personal exposure on their part. In connection with this, it may be proper to notice, as to how and where the County Superintendent's salary os obtained. It is generally supposd that it is deducted from the State oppropriation for his own county. Such, however, is not the fact as will be seen from the statemedt of the State Superintendent following:

The salary of each county superintendent is not deducted from the amount of State appropriation, payable to his own county. In fact the counties, as such, are not known in the Department in the distribution of State appropriation which is paid directly to the DISTRICTS, and not to the counties. From the very first year of the office, the aggregate amount of the salaries of all county Superintendents in the State, has been deducted from the whole amount of the appropriation payable to all the districts, and the balance divided amongst the *districts* in proportion to their taxables. For instance, if the aggregate of the salaries is $30,000, and the appropriation $280,000, the balance for distribution would be $250,000.

"Hencefurther it is, that a fair and generous salary to the County Superintendent does not materially diminish the amount of the appropriation coming to the county making it while any saving effected by a small salary accrues to the benefit of the *whole state* and not to that of the county itself."

But neither the amount of salary, nor the mode or place of obtaining it, should be made a reason for opposition to the office itself, when it is found that it is one of usefulness and importance. From the imperfect view of the office and its manner of operation, which has been given, it will be seen that it is one of vast consequence in completing the efficiency of the School System. None of its duties can be neglected or slightly performed without detriment to all concerned. Every year of lost time in such negligence is a year of loss to more than 600.000 children of the State, and lost influence for good upon the future by this vast multitude. It may be that full trial will show the propriety of additions or change in detail; but this can only be determined by actual experiment. Wherever the office has been fully tested, it has abundantly vindicated itself." That the condition of schools is much better now, than it was eight years ago is too evident to be unnoticed by the most casual observer; and "if—after comparing the teachers and schools of former time, before the present system was adopted, with those of the present we are fully convinced that a great change has taken place for the better, and are persuaded that the Superintendency has been instrumental in bringing about this result, or has assisted in doing so, let us stand firmly by the system, uphold and strengthen it, until we can substitute a better one," if, indeed, it is possible to substitute one that will accomplish more for the cause that is uppermost in the heart of every true patriot and Christian philanthropist.

HENRY CLAY.

Who can doubt that if Henry Clay were living now, he would be standing side by side with John J. Crittenden, Geo. D. Prentice, and others of his warmest friends, in the ranks of the Democracy? If there are any who believe otherwise, let them read the following extract from his speech delivered at Frankford, Ky., on the 15th of November, 1860:

"I may be asked, as I have been asked, whether I could consent to a dissolution of the Union. I answer, NEVER! NEVER! NEVER!

* * * * * * * *

"If the agitation in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law should continue and increase, and become alarming, it will lead to the formation of two new parties; one for the Union and the other against Union. * * *

And the platform of the *Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the laws!* And it should be necessary to form such a party, and if it should be accordingly formed, *I announce myself in thies place a member of that party, whatever may be its component elements.*"

THE NEGRO BILL.—The bill to prevent negroes from coming into the State has passed the House. Its provisions are few and simple, and meet the views of a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania. Of course all the Abolitionists opposed the bill, and some few dodged; but the dodge will avail them nothing.—In order to avoid going on the record, the Senate Committee on Federal Relations will probably withhold the bill, but a vote on a motion to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the subject will be equivalent to a direct vote.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

AN Abolitionist, the other day, in conversation, excused his party friends for their terrible corruptions, on the ground that "after Mr. Lincoln's term expired, it would be so long until they got a chance at the public crib again, that it was only fair they should take their share of plunder when they could get it." Whether the reasoning is sound or false it certainly looks as if such are the principles upon which they are acting.

☞ A raptuous poet thus describes the manner of obtaining a kiss. As the Hottentot gentleman says at the Aquarial Garden, 'It is goot.' First, grasp with haste around the waist, and hug her tight to thee; and then she'll say—'Do go away—do, won't youlet me be!' Then, oh what bliss! but never miss so good a chance as that; then make a dash, as quick as flash, —Harriet, hold my hat!

☞ It is said that a single firm in the city of New York has a Government contract for 500,000 handcuffs, of the most approved pattern—perfect beauties—to facilitate the execution of the Conscription law.

THE Abolitionists who claim to possess all the patriotism in the country, might learn a useful lesson by reading the parable of the Pharisee and the Publican.

☞ A little boy returning from the Sunday school, said to his mother, "Ma, aint there a kitten-chism for little boys? This cat-echism is too hard!"

☞ What are you writing such a big hand for, Pat?

Why, you see my grandmother's dafe and I'm writing a loud letter to her.

☞ Greeley's physicians say he will never have another brain fever. Reason; there is nothing left to sustain the disease.

☞ Peace Resolutions passed the House of Representatives of New Jersey on the 18th inst., by a vote of yeas 88, nays 18, after a very animated discussion.

☞ A letter from Port Royal says that the number of freed slaves in that department is nearly seventeen thousand.

☞ Persons often lack courage to appear as good as they really are.

☞ The man who minds his own business has obtained steady employment.

☞ Some that smile have in their hearts mill lions of mischief.

☞ "Union League" is the tenth party name of the "followers of John Brown."

Can U C the . in Union League?

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : APRIL 24, 1863.

DEMOCRATS, ATTENTION!

There will be a special meeting of the Democratic Club, at the court house, on

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 4TH.

The Democrats of the county, are particularly invited and requested to attend and participate in the proceedings. Speakers from abroad are expected to be present. Let the Democrats of the county turn out *en masse*. "Rally for the good old Union!" for the good old Constitution and for the good old Democratic party.

ISAAC MENGEL,
President.

One Extreme Begets Another.

A serious riot occurred at a Union meeting in Brown county, Indiana, on Saturday, by which one man lost his life. It appears that a few members of the Knights of the Golden Circle made a raid upon the meeting, armed with guns and revolvers and had a melee. Another affair of the same kind occurred in Danville, Indiana, the same day, in which one man was mortally wounded and several others less seriously. Indiana appears to be the headquarters of the belligerent portion of the Knights.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Our readers can testify that we have frequently warned the Administration and the political party which gives it an unconditional support, that, if they did not desist from the lawless practices and violent measures with which they have undertaken to reduce the people of the North into an unwilling acquiescence in their peculiar way of thinking and acting, riot, bloodshed and anarchy would be the inevitable result. If there was any reason to doubt this in the beginning, there is no such reason now. Revolution in the States which adhere to the Union has actually begun, and to those who watch the current of popular feeling, it must be apparent that nothing but the wisest counsels and the most prudent management on the part of the Administration can avert the impending storm. The true friends of the Union can now see to what a pandemonium of civil trouble, Abolitionism is about to drag the country. They can see that if the Administration is determined to persist in its violations of the Constitution and its high-handed outrages upon the rights of the State and of the citizen, there will be civil war, and finally, anarchy in the North. They can see that the extreme measures to which the Administration has resorted for the purpose of coercing the people into its support, are inducing extreme measures on the part of those who are determined not to be coerced. And they can see, therefore, the necessity of taking such party action as will cause the Administration to recede from its unconstitutional positions and as will bring it back to a proper respect for the rights of the people and a decent regard for the welfare of the country. Abolition mobs, instigated in many cases by Federal officials, arbitrary arrests of citizens innocent of any crime, the perversion of the war from its legitimate purpose as originally avowed by the Administration itself, together with the numerous and flagrant infractions of the Constitution by the President and Congress, have engendered a feeling in the North that is now beginning to show itself in retaliation for the wrongs endured by the people. Let not the Administration heap more fuel upon the flame just bursting forth. Let it be the desire, as it is the duty, of every good citizen to prevent the ebullition of civil strife; but let Mr. Lincoln and his advisers, likewise, show their anxiety to preserve the peace, by returning to their allegiance to the Constitution and *their* sworn obligation to obey as well as execute the laws.

Retaliation.

One of the purposes of those precious institutions which the stay at home, chimney-corner war men are now trying to establish in different parts of the country, yclept "Union Leagues," is the proscription of Democrats in business.—The Philadelphia League has been busy at this kind of work ever since its organization. Democratic merchants and dealers in that city, have been singled out and marked for sacrifice, by this new band of Jacobins. We know this to be a fact. Now, we say, since these malicious fellows have determined to draw this broad line of division between themselves and the Democracy, let us fight them with their own weapons. When Democratic merchants visit Philadelphia for the purpose of purchasing goods, let them inquire, before buying anywhere, what city merchants belong to the "Union League," let them make a list of those who give their adherence to this malignant organization, and, then, let them give all such a wide berth when they make their purchases. If Democrats are to be proscribed in business, because of their political opinions, it is but fair that they should refuse to give their patronage to those who are putting the bloodhounds upon their track. We hope that this suggestion will be acted upon by every Democratic merchant in the State, who buys his goods in Philadelphia. Cannot the *Evening Journal* or *The Age* give the public the names of the merchants who are willing to proscribe their fellow-citizens for opinion's sake?

☞We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. B. Magill, in this issue. Mr. Magill is an industrious and enterprising young man and deserves the patronage of the public.

☞We call attention to the school articles on the first page. The report by Mr. Geyer, is very able and the other articles are, also, just and proper.

☞There is no late war news. We have not yet received an official report of the bombardment of Charleston.

A Difference.

It seems that after all the loud talk of the Abolitionists in favor of the right of soldiers to vote, they mean only such soldiers as will vote the Abolition ticket. They think it all right when the Administration sends a couple of brigades of "picked" voters, from the Army, to Connecticut, to defeat the Democracy; but when a poor, crippled Democratic soldier comes home on furlough, they deny him the privileges of citizenship, on the ground that *he* belongs to "the government!" Read the following letter, written to the editor of this paper by a respectable and worthy citizen of Bedford county, who had the misfortune to be drafted, and see for yourselves the proof of the sincerity of Abolitionists when they prate about the right of soldiers to vote:

————————, Bedford co., Pa.,
April 18th, 1863.

B. F. MEYERS, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR:—You will find one dollar enclosed; please enter me a credit on my subscription. I have been looking for those "good times" the Abolitionists promised; providing Abraham was elected. Alas! the promise has failed, and I being one of the drafted fellows, received my "good times" by getting my right hand crippled for life and came home for the purpose of getting it healed, which has taken 3 months. During this time I went to the election for the purpose of voting, but was rejected. If I had been a wooly-head, no doubt it would have been all correct enough. I offered my vote in the district where I live and paid taxes every year. The excuse was that I belonged to the Government and had no discharge. Such are the thanks soldiers get for exposing themselves. If men are thus deprived of their rights, when can peace be made? The Constitution is trampled upon and it appears that there is a determination on the part of the Administration to trample on it.

Yours Respectfully,
W.

The Elections.

The late elections show wonderful Democratic gains. The Democratic majority in Wisconsin is 10,000! The town elections in Ohio and Indiana, outside of Cincinnati and Indianapolis, have gone Democratic. Albany, N. Y., is Democratic by 2600; Trenton, N. J., by 400; Hartford, Ct., by 467, a gain of 200 since the election for Governor, and New Haven by 500, a gain of 180.

FROM CHARLESTON.

One Day Later Accounts from Federal Sources.

OCCUPATION OF COLES', KIAWAH, AND SEABROOK'S ISLANDS BY THE FEDERALS—BEAUREGUARD'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER TO HIS TROOPS.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 17, 1863.—Richmond papers, of the 16th instant are received, from which we obtain the following intelligence:—

All is quiet at Charleston.

The Federals occupy Coles', Kiawah, and Seabrook's islands, in considerable force. They are protected by our gunboats.

GEN. BEAUREGUARD'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

[*From the Charleston Mercury, April* 11.]

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 55

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 10, 1863.

The Commanding General is gratified to have to announce to the troops the following joint resolutions ananimously adopted by the Legislature of the State of South Carolina:

Resolved, That the General Assembly reposes unbounded confidence in the ability and skill of the Commanding General of this Department, and the courage and patriotism of his brave soldiers, with the blessing of God to defend our beloved city, and to beat back our vindictive foes.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be instructed to communicate this resolution to General Beauregard.

Soldiers! the eyes of your countrymen are now turned upon you on the eve of the second anniversary of the 13th of April, 1861, when the sovereignty of the State of South Carolina was triumphantly vindicated within the harbor which we are now to defend. The happy issue of the action on the 7th instant—the stranded, riddled wreck of the iron mailed Keokuk—her baffled coadjutors forced to retire beyond the range of our guns, have inspired confidence in the country that our ultimate success will be complete. An inestimably precious charge has been confined to your keeping, with every reliance on your manhood and enduring patriotism.

By command of GEN. BEAUREGUARD.
THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.
JOHN M. OTEY, A. A. G.

(*From the Richmond Whig, April* 15)

Rebel Operations in Tennessee.

CAPTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.

TULLAHOMA, April 13, 1863.—To Gen. S. Cooper:—Gen. Wheeler reports from Lebanon, 11 inst., as follows:—

I divided my command into two parties, and made a raid upon the Louisville and Nashville and Murfreesboro railroads, capturing a large train on each, and many officers and men.

Portions of Wharton's and Morgan's cavalry division composed his command.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

TULLAHOMA, April 13—Information deemed reliable was received to-day that Gen. Wheeler had captured two trains, one between Louisville and Nashville, the other between Nashville and Murfreesboro, with a large number of men and officers destroying the trains. All quiet elsewhere.

TULLAHOMA, Arpil 14th.—Further advices have been received from Gen. Wheeler, confirming the capture of two trains, containing $30.000 in greenbacks, and a number of prisoners, including three majors, two captains, and three of Rosscrans' staff. It is calculated that thirty of the enemy were killed and seventy wounded. Our loss in killed, none, and only one slightly wounded.

☞There does not now seem to be any doubt that Government ordered the attack upon Charleston, against the judgment of both Admiral Dupont and Gen. Hunter.

☞We will publish Observer's article in our next.

Army Correspondence.

SOME PLACE IN DIXIE,
April 5th, 1863.

FRIEND MEYERS:

The old saying of some of the weather-wise that "a green Christmas gives a white Easter," has been fully verified. For two or three days, the wind has been exceedingly high and cold. About 9 o'clock snow began falling and continued to fall throughout the night and up to the present evening. This is what we call "our day;" a pleasant one is called a "Hooker day." Joe has had two or three days quite favorable to the anticipated "move," but when the "sacred soil" is a little dry then comes a little rain, hail, sleet and snow, in fact a combination of the elements, all contending for the mastery and it is hard to tell which one has it, as there is a copious supply of each.

The Grand Army of the Potomac has been reviewed, and of course, pronounced in "splendid fighting trim." What foundation there is for this mighty idea, none can tell, as the boys whose time is so near up, are not "spiling" for a fight, and would just as soon go home whole as minus a limb. But it is generally expected that the boys will have another brush with "Johnny Reb." before they get home. This will not have a great tendency to get them to re-enlist, if they have to go home with another bloody fight at their heels. Gov. Curtin visited us last week, and we received the usual amount of commendation. He thinks we will *all* come out again. "*Bully for him*," but the "proof of the pudding is the eating of it," and some of the boys will be contented with the puddings their mas and sisters make, rather than with frying "hard-tack" in fat strong enough to draw Jeff. himself into submission. Speaking of puddings, we have just had a dinner on what we call *Batter Pudding*—that is what we called it at home. Your correspondent is cook, this week, and wishing to give the boys an agreeable surprise in the shape of something extra for an Easter dinner, went to the gentlemanly and obliging suttler and bought some eggs at *only* eight cents each, and proceeded at once to make the aforesaid pudding. But do not let any of your fair readers think that I intend to enlighten them on pastry cooking. Suffice it to say that we got it made and relished it finely, tho' we did not have certain little extras that the folks at home use, to prepare such dishes. Of course, your correspondent was highly applauded as a finished pastry cook. If it should ever be my good luck to visit Bedford, may be I will present Mr. Editor with one of these puddings, and get a puff in his local column.

A friend calling himself *Sutor*, has showed me the *Gazette*, each week, and has induced me to pen an article for its columns. By the way, what has become of *Sutor*, as a letter writer? I have seen nothing from his pen for some time.

We all expect a gay time, should we be so lucky as to get home. Then we want to see some of the young men who have spent the winter comfortly at home come and try it awhile. Such days as these try men's patience if not their souls. We have to be housed up, or rather tented up, and have the eyes smoked out of us. But we will stand it because it is all for honor and glory. And who wouldn't be a soldier? The question seems to be now, who *would* be a soldier? this seems to be the most absorbing topic now. Your correspondent visited Falmouth, one day last week, and had a full view of the rebel pickets. There seems to be plenty of them, too, both white and *colored*. They (the white men) frequently hold converse with our pickets and try to buy bread of them. One of them showed me a bar of tobacco, such as our suttler charges one dollar and fifty cents for, that one of the rebels after wading the river gave him for a small loaf of bread.—They tell us they have but one fourth rations. They are not only Grey-backs but lean backs.

The Court-martial that was in session, for some time, for the trial of Gen. Tyler, is at last happily ended. A certain military man, thro' jealousy had trumped up some imaginary offence that he did not commit and the general, for a while, was deprived of his command. Thank God! our leader is *acquitted* and is ready again to go where danger is the thickest. Cowardice at Fredericksburg was one of the charges.—Who dares to call Gen. Erastus B. Tyler, the hero of Winchester and many other hard fou't battles, a coward? Ye gods defend me or my posterity from ever being a military leader if such men as Tyler are to be called cowards. I am one of his brigade and proud of it, and the man that intimates that he is a coward, had better not get within clubbing distance of any of Tyler's Brigade. I have never seen a General so attached to his men. His Ohio friends have presented him with a splendid horse, saddle and bridle, and his men have given him a splendid sword, sash and belt. The Gen. responded in a neat and appropriate speech. Several times he was so affected that he could hardly speak.

From present indications I think there will be a force kept here a while. A new and substantial bridge has taken the place of the old one at Potomac Creek Station and several forts and palisades have been erected near it for its defence. Quite a number of guns have been already mounted, tried and found entirely satisfactory.

Our division (Humphrey's) are out on picket. This is rather unpleasant weather to do such duty as that; but it must be done. The boys are all in good spirits, as they will soon be clear of the thraldrom to which we have been subject. We have to do nine days' picketing monthly. Our boys will come in on Tuesday, then go out again about the 20th of the month, and with that they are in hopes that they will be men again. For indeed a private soldier can hardly style himself a man, subject, as he is to all kinds of rule, from an 8th corporal to the big shoulder straps. He must do just what he is bidden, no matter how degrading it is; but, as a writer for the "Gazette" says, it is "all military." I must say the nine month men are being treated a little better now than they were for some time. In fact since we are getting a little soft bread, with a few potatoes and onions. The place where these things go, has become so used to the presence of nothing but "hard-tack" and bacon, that it sometimes become *riled* and ejects them forth with. Your correspondent had an invitation to go out to dine to day, but the inclement weather stopped that arrangement. However, the pudding did admirably. I just wish you could be here on a day like this, in our mess. some can be found reading their testaments, others tracts, of which the Y. M. C. A., of Phil'a, give us plenty, thereby showing their unflinching patriotism, whilst others are engaged at the scientific and classic game of "old sledge," making quite a grotesque picture. "But it's all military." Our chaplains do not seem to have that salutary influence that it is thought they do. Our venerable Uncle had better save that one hundred and eighteen dollars a month, for all the good it does. I do not wish to be understood as speaking at all irreverently, but really they are of little or no account, here, as they, like other men, seem to become reckless, when in the army. Of course, there are some honorable exceptions. The chaplains we had in our regiment were the best of men and we were only too sorry to lose them. We are occasionally treated with an excellent discourse by Col. Clark, of the 123d Penn'a Regiment, a Presbyterian. He is a splendid speaker as well as officer.

But I have run on at quite a lengthy rate, and must close. Our facilities for writing are none of the best. A small portfolio, and that resting on the knee, with a camp kettle for a seat, is not the easiest position one can get in to write. Acting on the advice of *Sutor*, I have made bold enough to try my hand at writing for the press. Should this find a place in your columns, you may, perhaps, again hear from your friend,

NEMO.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Va.,
April 13th, 1863.

FRIEND MEYERS:

If you deem it a pleasure to reside in a country where a blade of grass or a fence rail is not to be seen or found for miles around, the red mud two or three feet deep, and a town close by in which nobody lives, where you can regale yourself with ale or lager by paying a dime per spoonful, or appease your hunger with a "ginger cake" by lightening your pocket of a sixpence, then indeed we are favored in the highest degree. "Pork and beans" occasionally varied to "beans and pork," expecting midnight raids, outside picketing, or a scouting frolic, with the sight of a few "Greybacks" now and then, are among some of the many luxuries we revel in. The town of Fairfax is now inhabited by suttlers, one or two white ladies an occasional colored lass here and there, Uncle Sam's mules, and a few half starved cats and dogs.—The most remarkable features in the surrounding scenery are the white abodes of Uncle Sam's harvest-hands, to be seen on almost every hillside within sight. There are about eight or ten thousand cavalry with some artillery and infantry encamped in the vicinity. The Brigade to which we are attached is collecting here, and probably we will move again soon. On Easter Sunday we had a pretty severe snowstorm, and having come to this place the evening before we had a gay old time, sleeping in the snow and on the wet ground, some of us without tents, but being no strangers to such treatment, it was submitted to with a pretty good grace, and a little muttering about "the infernal soldiering business."

Among the cavalry around here we notice the 18th Pennsylvania, in which are some Bedford County boys, who came with Lieut. Nelson, since wounded and now lying in a Hospital here. He is recovering and expects to visit his home before long. He is spoken of very highly by his men for his bravery, and your town has not furnished a more gallant soldier, as his conduct while in the field, his missing limb, and the rebel lead still retaining a home in his form can well attest. Among the numerous friends of the Federal soldiers in this vicinity the name of Captain Mosehy, a somewhat distinguished rebel cavalry officer, is frequently spoken of. If danrig deeds on a small scale, midnight raids, capturing and killing pickets entitle him to our friendship, he well deserves it. It was he that took a certain Federal General out of his warm bed (poor fellow) not long since, and last night we presume it was *his kind anxiety for our welfare*, that occasioned us to be routed from our slumber at midnight, to remain in the saddle and under arms until dawn this morning, fifty of our pickets having been captured and six killed.

We wish you all a gala time, in view of the conscription business, though our hearts wish is, that a conscript may never cross "Mason & Dixon's" line, or our eyes behold one in the "Old Dominion." Wishing for ourselves a speedy *emancipation* out of the *mud* and this place and a busy summer's campaign, we remain

Yours, &c., BEDFORD.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* at twelve o'clock yesterday, and most of the members left the city the same afternoon, so that our principal hotels, which have been thronged during the past winter, now present somewhat the appearance of banquet halls deserted." A commendable degree of sociality and good feeling characterized the closing hours of the session in the House, and a genial mood pervaded the entire assembly. The parting address of Speaker Cessna was truly eloquent and patriotic. That portion of it in which he alluded to the war and expressed a hope of the ultimate restoration of "*the Union as it was*," excited the most intense enthusiasm and elicited thunders of applause. A novel and interesting feature of the closing ceremonies was the singing of the popular song, "When this cruel war is over," by Messrs. Kerns and Smith, of Philadelphia, which was followed by the "Star Spangled Banner," the entire audience, members and spectators, joining in the chorus, and uniting in three hearty cheers for "the flag of our Union" when the song was concluded. With this patriotic demonstration terminated the session of the house for 1863, and many of its members have already reached their homes.—*Patriot & Union.*

ANOTHER CANE PRESENTATION.—A few minutes prior to the adjournment of the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Ludlow of Philadelphia, approached the speaker's chair, bearing in his hand a splendid ebony cane, surmounted by a solid and elaborately ornamental gold head, which he presented to Speaker Cessna, on behalf of the officers of the House, in token of their regard for him as a man and an officer. The brief remarks of Mr. Ludlow, accompanying the presentation, were chaste, touching and eloquent, and sensibly affected the gentleman to whom they were specially addressed, as well as the entire audience. The recipient of the beautiful present made an appropriate and eloquent reply, in the course of which he paid a high compliment to the officers of the House for the courtesy, fidelity and ability with which they had discharged the duties of their respective positions. The cane is a very beautiful and costly one, manufactured to order by Mr. M. H. Lee, of this city, at an expense of about forty dollars, and contains the following engraved inscription: "Presented to Speaker Cessna by the House of Representatives, 1863, in token of their regard for him as a man and an officer." Mr. Cessna proved himself a courteous, efficient and able speaker, and the compliment paid him by the officers, as well as by the members in a unanimous resolution of thanks, was richly merited,—*Patriot & Union.*

For the Bedford Gazette.

Scripture and the War.

BY AMANDA J. SWARTZWELDER.

In eighteen hundred and sixty one,
War 'tween the South and North begun.
And in eighteen hundred and sixty-three,
The end, as yet, we cannot see.
When first we heard that Sumpter fell,
We knew the end no man could tell;
And now 'tis plain for all to see,
The truth of this in 'sixty three.
At first some said it soon would end,
On this we surely might depend;
While others thought that it might last
Until one year at least was past.
But those who seemed to know the best,
Were found to differ with the rest,
The end, they thought, we need not fix,
Before the close of 'sixty-six.
They pointed to God's Holy Book,
And bade us o'er its pages look;
For there the prophets seem to fix
Babylon's fall near 'sixty-six.
The prophet Daniel seems to view,
And Joel also looks unto,
The coming of the present war,
And what our God intends it for.
In fact, the prophets, one and all,
Say Babylon must shortly fall;
For her inventions now have slain
All those who do the truth maintain.
And here 'tis seen that Paul comes in,
And tells us of The Man of sin,"
And 'tis believed this is the one,
The prophets call "Great Babylon."
'Tis also thought he is the "Beast,"
Whom John beheld so much increased
That he went out with power again,
And filled the land with Zions slain.
And he had power, John further says,
To slaughter God's Two Witnesses;
For these two prophets long had been
A torment to "The man of Sin,"
They're dead, and now he doth rejoice,
And send gifts 'round with cheerful voice;
For he is proud that they are slain,
And has no thought they'll rise again.
But lo! Jehovah calls aloud,
And up to heaven in a cloud,
They rise and sing with rapturous lay,
As birds soar up at break of day.
Sons of once free America!
Although the Beast doth now you slay;
Ere long your God will bid you rise,
According to the prophecies.
Then, fear ye not foul Babylon's rage,
For God has lived in every age,
The shield of right, and He will be
Your shield to all eternity.

Black Valley, March 30, 1863.

Abolition View of the War.

At an abolition meeting, held at the Union League rooms in Philadelphia, on the 23d ult., a certain Rev. A. N. Gilbert delivered himself of the following.

"We all have learned the history of St. Domingo, and it would be terrible to have a St. Domingo massacre re-enacted upon our soil.—But the President has declared this a military necessity, and if blood must flow we must not dread the consequences. Blood must flow in this war.

* * * * * * *

I speak it meaningly, and as a Christian, deliberately and calmly, that I would see every woman and child in the South perish than that the Southern Confederacy should succeed in gaining the objects of its leaders." (Applause.)

These are his words, not colored or garbled, but taken *verbatim* from a Republican organ.—And it is with such men—false to their God, false to the Constitution, false to manhood—that Democrats are asked to fraternize in "Loyal Leagues!"

Misapplication of Troops.

The Connecticut Democratic journals are showing that if the 3,000 troops used to take Connecticut, the 1,000 to take Rhode Island, and the whole regiment, with the stragglers, ordered on to New Hampshire, had been ordered to join General Hunter, Charleston might have been taken by land, whereas, only Connecticut and Rhode Island have been taken.

☞The best test of patriotism is furnished by the soldiers, who have been and are yet fighting for the Union. A New York paper, that is evidently of this opinion, suggests that the "Leagues and Associations" now forming should adopt, as an additional obligation, that each member shall pledge himself, if drafted, not to take the benefit of the $300 substitute clause.

☞Upwards of three hundred million dollars have been stolen by contractors—nearly enough to support the war for a year. That is a vigorous support with a vengeance. Fork over, fellow-citizens; the last Congress refused to adopt means to stop it.—*Waynesburg Mess.*

Diarrhœa & Dysentery will decimate the Volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British Soldiers. Only 25 cents per box. 214

—MARRIED—

GORDON—MOCK.—On the 20th inst., at Marietta, by the Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. George G. Gordon, of Bedford county, to Miss Margaret Mock, of Blair county.

—DIED—

BRADLEY.—On the 6th inst., in St. Clair township, Margaret Bradley, aged 14 years, 11 months and 22 days.

HOENSTINE.—On the 15th inst., in Union township, Albert Gilds Hoenstine, infant son of Thaddeus and Leah Hoenstine, aged 4 months and 18 days.

STRAY MARE.

Came trespassing upon my premises some time about the last of March, 1863, one grey mare, about 16 hands high, supposed to be about 9 or 10 years old, no other marks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be sold according to law.

April 24—3ts P. L. YOUNG.

DR. J. L. MARBOURG,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office, on Juliana St., opposite the Bank.

☞Night calls should be made at the residence of John G. Miller. April 24, 1863-1y

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
802 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Have always on hand a large Stock of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

suitable for Ladies' Gentlemen's or Boys' wear. Some of our own importation,

EXTRA FINE QUALITY.

Our assortment of Jewelry consists of the most fashionable and rich designs; as, also, the plainer and less expensive.

Silver Spoons, Forks, Pie, Cake and Fruit Knives, also, a large variety of fancy Silver Ware, suitable for Bridal Presents.

We have, also, on hand a most splendid assortment of

DIAMOND JEWELRY

of all kinds, to which we invite *SPECIAL* attention. Our prices will be found considerably less than the same articles are usually sold for.

All kinds of Watches repaired in the very best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

WEDDING RINGS

on hand and made to order. Call or address

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
802 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

All orders from the country will receive especial attention. April 24.—3ms.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business under the name and firm of JOHN I. NOBLE & CO., was dissolved on the 1st day of April, instant. The books remain with John I. Noble, who is authorized to settle up the same.

JOHN I. NOBLE,
JOS. B. NOBLE.

Water Street Factory, April 24th, 1863.—tf

WATER STREET FACTORY.

The business will be continued by the subscriber at the old stand. He has a large stock of goods now on hand, and continues to manufacture Cloths, Casimeres, Satinetts, Coverlets, Blankets, Flannels, Carpetings, Stocking Yarn, &c.

Having a practical knowledge of the business, and competent and experienced workmen employed, he trusts he will be able to give satisfaction and merit a share of public patronage.

Goods will be exchanged for wool on favorable terms, or sold as low for cash as circumstances will permit.

The subscriber will send his wagon around to all parts of the county, with an assortment of goods for sale or exchange. He will, also, pay cash, or part cash and part trade, for wool.

Country Carding, Fulling, &c., will be attended to as heretofore.

April 24th, 1863.—tf JOHN I. NOBLE.

THE ELEPHANT LOOSE AGAIN!

REED AGAINST THE WORLD, FOR CHEAP

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF WHICH HE HAS JUST

RECEIVED, AND INTENDS SELLING AT

DECIDEDLY LOW PRICES!

also,

Hardware, Queensware and Groceries of all descriptions, all of which contain bargains of the rarest kind, and will be sold either for cash or trade.

Customers will find it greatly to their advantage to give him a call at the Emporium of Trade, opposite Hafer's Hotel.

N. B.—No trouble to show goods. ap24

J. B. Magill

WILL hereafter be found at the sign of the

BLACK HORSE,

opposite Hafer's Hotel, where he is prepared to supply his customers with

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, COLLARS, ETC., ETC.

at wholesale or retail on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Persons desiring neat and substantial work, in his line at the cheapest rates, will find his establishment the place to get it. Give him a call.

THE OLD GUARD:

A Monthly Journal,

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES OF

1776 AND 1787,

Published and Edited by C. CHAUNCEY BURR & Co.,

No. 119 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

PRICE $1 a year in advance. Single numbers 15 cents. Forwarded by Mail or Express to all parts of the United States. Any person sending ten subscribers will receive an additional copy for one year. April 24.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for *CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS*, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he pea every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
ap24-3m Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

ESTATE OF ELI FLUCK.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Eli Fluck, late of Hopewell township, Bedford County, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for said county. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

GEO. G. GIBSON, Executor,
ap24-6t Hopewell, Bedford Co., Pa.

BEDFORD HALL ASSOCIATION.

The Stockholders of the Bedford Hall Association are hereby notified that the annual election for five trustees of said Association will be held at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in Bedford Borough, on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1863, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M., of said day.

Notice is, also, given that the trustees of said Association have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per centum upon the Capital Stock, which the stockholders can receive by calling upon the Treasurer, John R. Jordan.

ap24 2t* D. D. RUSSELL, Secretary.

Children owe much of their Sickness to Colds.—No matter where the disease may appear to be seated, its origin may be traced to suppressed perspiration or a Cold. Cramps and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds. In short Colds are the harbingers of half the diseases that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by checked perspiration, and as five-eighths of the waste matter of the body escapes through the pores, if these pores are closed, that portion of diseases necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great precursers of disease, or if contracted, break them up immediately, by a timely use of *Madame Porter's Curative Balsam*. Sold by all Druggists, at 13 cents and 25 cents per bottle.

Jan. 23, 1863.—1y.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.—ALSO, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.

Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county. New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90, Cedar street, New York, N. Y.

Jan. 16, 1863,—1 y.

Announcements.

TERMS:—For announcing candidates for Assembly Prothonotary, and Sheriff, $3 00; for Treasurer $2.00, for Commissioner, Auditor and Poor Director, $1.00. To insure insertion, all announcements must be paid in advance.

Assembly.

We are authorized to announce Geo. W. Gump of Napier tp., as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Wm. M. Hall, Esq., as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF BEDFORD COUNTY:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Representative in the next Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

B. F. MEYERS.

Prothonotary.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of John B. Fluke, Esq., for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce J. Henry Schell, Esq., of Schellsburg borough, as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce A. J. Snively, of Schellsburg Bor., as a candidat for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce O. E. Shannon, Esq., as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Peter H. Studebaker, of Napier township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Isaac D. Ernest, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Isaac Kensinger, Esq., of Liberty township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Philip Morgert, of Bloody Run Borough, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. John Alstadt, of St. Clair township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce Col. John Hafer as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. Editor:—Please announce Geo. W. Horn, Esq., of Harrison tp., as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce W. A. Powell, of Harrison tp. as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce S. D. Broad, of Schellsburg, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Henry Fluke, of Middle Woodberry township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Hugh Moore, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the name of John Boor, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Geo. Mardorff of Bedford borough, for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce J. B. Farquhar, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce Samuel Defibaugh, of Bedford tp., as a suitable candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce S. J. McCauslin, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention,

Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce Michael Wertz, Esq., of Union township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce George Rhoads, of Liberty township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Jesse Dicken, Jr., of Southampton township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Michael S. Ritchey, of Snake Spring township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce David Evans, of Monroe township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce Abraham Reighard, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for the office of CountyCommissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Poor Director.

We are authorized to announce Henry Taylor, of St. Clair township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Samuel M. Boor, of Cumberland Valley township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Henry Moses, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce David Stiver, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Jacob D. Fetter, of Bedford township, as a candidate for the office of Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Major John Watson, deceased, will offer at public sale, on

SATURDAY, the 2d day of May,

next, at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, the following real estate, to viz:

No. 1. A tract of land situate in Bedford township, in said county, adjoining lands of Espy L. Anderson, Esq., Mrs. Eliza Watson, William Lyon, Esq. and others, containing

120 Acres, 65 Perches,

and allowance, surveyed on a warrant to Humphrey Dillon, dated July 12, 1826.

No. 2. A small tract of woodland adjoining the above and lands of William Lyon, Esq., containing 15 acres or thereabouts.

The above tracts will be divided into lots, a plot of which will be exhibited on day of sale.

No 3. The undivided one-fourth part of a tract of coal land situate on Six Mile Run, in Broad Top township, in said county, adjoining lands of B. L. Wigton, the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad & Coal Company, and others, containing 173 acres more or less. This is a valuable tract of coal land, and immediately available as such, as it is located on the Six Mile Run branch of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.

TERMS—One-half of the purchase money to be paid in cash at confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year thereafter with interest.

Sale to commence at one o'clock, P. M.

ALEX. KING, Adm'r.
of Maj. J. Watson, dec'd.

April 10, 1863.

List of Retailers.

A list of venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise in the county of Bedford, for the year 1863, as appraised and classified by the appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

Bedford Borough.		Class.	Dols.	Cts.
A B Carn	Store	13	10	00
A B Cramer & Co	"	13	10	00
N Lyons & Sons	"	14	7	00
Peter A Reed	"	14	7	00
Miss M Fetterly	"	14	7	00
S & W Shuck	"	14	7	00
do	Fancy store	14	7	00
Robert Fyan	store	14	7	00
J M Shoemaker	"	14	7	00
Mrs S E Sigafoos	"	14	7	00
Isaac Lipple	"	14	7	00
John Arnold	Hardware	14	7	00
Wm Hartley	"	14	7	00
George Blymire & Son	"	14	7	00
Dr B F Harry	Drugs	14	7	00
Dr H C Reamer	"	14	7	00
A L Dehbaugh	Confectionery	14	7	00
James B Farquhar	store	14	7	00
John Alsip & Son	"	14	7	00
Elias M Fisher	"	14	7	00
John G Minnich	Eating house		10	00
Jacob Bollinger	Confectionery	8	5	00
Reed & Schell	Bankers		10	00
Bedford Township.				
John S Ritchey	distillery		15	00
Bedford Mineral Springs	ten pin alley		7	50
" "	Billiard table		7	50
William Wolf	Confectionery	8	5	00
Broad Top Township.				
John Dell	liquor	14	25	00
Eichelberger & Lowry	store	14	7	00
John Foster	Eating house		10	00
do	Ten pin alley		7	50
Cumberland Valley Township.				
Jacob Anderson	store	14	7	00
Daniel Anderson	"	14	7	00
Jesse Diehl	distillery		15	00
Henry Wertz	"		15	00
Colerain Township.				
A C James	store	14	7	00
Jacob Reed & Co	"	14	7	00
N C Evans	Confectionery	8	5	00
Hopewell Township.				
Eichelberger, Lowry & Co		14	7	00
Harrison Township.				
Valentine B Wertz		14	7	00
George R Bailey		14	7	00
Juniata Township.				
George Gardell	store	14	7	00
Lewis N Fyan	"	14	7	00
William Keyser	"	14	7	00
Hillegas & Co	"	14	7	00
John Markle	"	14	7	00
Liberty Township.				
Jacob Fockler	store	14	7	00
Lewis Putt	"	14	7	00
S S Fluck	"	14	7	00
J Crisman	"	14	7	00
Londonderry Township.				
Jacob Evans	"	14	7	00
Monroe Township.				
James R O'Neal	"	14	7	00
Daniel Fletcher	"	14	7	00
Asa M Williams	"	14	7	00
St. Clair Township.				
G D Trout	"	14	7	00
Simon Hershman	"	14	7	00
F D Beegle	"	14	7	00
Miss Ann C Smith	"	14	7	00
Nathan Wright	"	14	7	00
G B Amick	"	14	7	00
George Hinsling	"	14	7	00
Isaiah Blackburn	"	14	7	00
Horn & Brother	"	14	7	00
Schellsburg Borough.				
John Smith	Hardware	14	7	00
John S Schell	store	14	7	00
E Statler & Son	"	14	7	00
Jacob W Miller	"	14	7	00
Duncan McVicker	"	14	7	00
John E Colvin	"	14	7	00
Napier Township.				
John Wayde	"	14	7	00
George W Blackburn	"	14	7	00
Peter Hillegas	Distillery		15	00
Middle Woodberry Township.				
Andrew Baker	store	14	7	00
George R. Barndollar	"	14	7	00
A L Beckhœfler	"	14	7	00
Henry Zook	"	14	7	00
J W Ricketson	"	14	7	00
Fishack & Reed	Confectioners	8	5	00
South Woodberry Township.				
David F Buck	store	14	7	00
Daniel M Bare	"	14	7	00
Samuel Oster	"	14	7	00
George Kauffman	"	14	7	00
Robert Ralston	"	14	7	00
East Providence Township.				
D A T Black	store	14	7	00
John Nycum & Son	"	14	7	00
John Lauderbaugh	"	14	7	00
West Providence Township.				
J M Barndollar & Son	"	14	7	00
J B Williams	"	14	7	00
Wm States & Co	"	14	7	00
Thomas Ritchey	"	14	7	00
Baughman & Co	"	14	7	00
Southampton Township.				
Hugh Wilson	"	14	7	00
George Himes	"	14	7	00
Snake Spring Township.				
Wm Lysinger	Confectionery	8	5	00

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Court House, on the 9th day of May, 1863.

LEVI AGNEW,
Mercantile Appraiser.

April 17, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of July next.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
No. 114 S. Third St., Phil'a.

April 17, 1863.

To the School Directors

OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the 43d section of the Act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Court House, in Bedford, on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1863, being the 4th day of the month; at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th and 40th sections of said act.

GEORGE SIGAFOOS,
Co. Sup. of Bedford Co.

Bedford, April 17, 1863.—3ts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of Administration on the estate of Catharine Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd, having been granted the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlemtnt.

THOMAS FISHER,
Administrator.

March 27,—6ts*

PHOTOGRAPHS.

T. R. GETTYS has just returned from the East, where he has availed himself of all the recent improvements in the Photographic art, and is now prepared to furnish Pictures of every style and as perfect as can be had at any of the city establishments. His Photographs, especially his "*Card De Visites*," cannot be excelled, in proof of which he only asks his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves.

He has brought with him a splendid stock of

ROSEWOOD, EBONY AND GILT FRAMES,

of all sizes, ranging in price from

50 Cents to 5 Dollars.

Also a variety of frames for card pictures, as low as 20 CENTS each.

Also a variety of BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, varying in price from

75 Cents to 9 Dollars,

and holdingi from 12 to 100 PICTURES.

These FRAMES and ALBUMS are made of the finest materials and are the cheapest ever offered to the citizens of Bedford county, and being determined to sell CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST he can assure his customers that they need not go elsewhere to find as good an article at the same price. His motto is "quick sales and small profits."

T. R. GETTYS.

April 10, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 2d day of May, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following real estate, to wit:

All the defendants, J. P. Krichbaum's interest in the following described tract of land, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford County and State of Pennsylvania, on the waters of big Will's Creek being the land that the said J. P. Krichbaum bought of Peter Smith, adjoining lands of John Wilhelm, John Miller, Levi Shafer, Shroyer and others. One tract or part of a tract containing 261 acres and 135 perches And the other tract, warranted in the name of Edward Allen, containing 464 acres and allowance and taken in execution as the property of J. Peter Krichbaum.

ALSO.—One tract of land containing 225 acres more or less, about 72 acres cleared and under fence with a story and a half log house, tenant house, Saw mill, double log barn and other out buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Michael Stufft, Caselton Ake and others, situate in Union township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of George Snyder.

ALSO.—All the defendant, Joseph C. Brumbaugh's right title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 66 acres more or less, about 55 acres cleared and under fence, with a small log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of David Bridenthal, Jacob Smith and others, situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph C. Brumbaugh.

ALSO.—All the defendant, George Snyder's interest in and to a certain Saw Mill on the premises of the said George Snyder situate in Union township, Bedford County, near the Public road leading from Mowry's Mill to Texas, and the lot of ground, curtilage appurtenances necessary to said Saw Mill and taken in execution as the property of George Snyder.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff.

Sheriffs office, April 10, 1863.

NOTICE.

The following named persons have filed their petitions and will make application to the Court of Quarter Session of the Peace, in and for the county of Bedford, to be held on the first Monday (4th day) of May next for Tavern License:

Joseph Foller	Buena Vista.
J. A. Raum	Liberty township.
D. A. T. Black	E. Providence tp.,
Lewis Anderson	Broad Top
Bernard O'Neal	Chaneysville;
Valentine Wertz	Harrison tp.,
A. W. Mowry	Pattonsville
Charles Bush	Londonderry
Peter Amick	St. Clair
John A. Gump	Bloody Run
Eliza Haney	C. Valley tp.
Martin Feichtner	Harrison
Henry Keyser	
Catharine Tricker	Stonerstown
A. J Pennell	Rainsburg
David Stuckey	
G. M. Colvin	Schellsburg
J. M. Robison	do
Henry Fluke	Woodberry
Wm. M. Pearson	do
John C. Black	
Thomas Ritchey	
Mrs. Sarah Filler	Bedford bor
Michael Eichelberger	Hopewell
Isaac Mengel	Bedford bor
Samuel M. Sleek	St. Clair
John Besserer	Liberty
Valentine Steckman	Bedford bor.
John Markle,	Dry Ridge
Frederick Mock	South Woodberry
A. G. Allen	Bedford Springs
Joseph Mortimore	Shake Spring
J. P. Cessna	Bloody Run
Patrick Drhew	Coaldale
J. A. Snivley	Schellsburg bor.
John Hafer,	Bedford Borough
Thos. C. Reighard,	Union tp.

April, 10, 1863.

FIVE-TWENTY U. S. LOAN.

The subscribers are subscription agents to dispose of the Five-Twenty years UNITED STATES LOAN. Amounts can be had to suit the means of different individuals from Fifty Dollars to Thousands. The interest to be payable and to be accounted for half yearly in GOLD.

REED & SCHELL.

April 10, 1863—3ts*

LIST OF PETIT JURORS,

Drawn for May term (4th day) 1863.

P. Winegardner, A. J. Crisman, John Mock, Jacob Conrad, Valentine Emmett, Geo. Roads, George Potts, Baltzer Fletcher, Jacob Carpenter, P. H. Davis, Martin Hoover, Samuel Shafer, Asa Williams, William Hancock, Westley Perdew, Jacob H. Wright, F. D. Beegle, Daniel Cring, Philip Hardman, Charles S. Crisman, William Cessna, jr., John Miller, Enoch Cates, George Brown, John Imler, Joseph Mullin, Samuel Shafer, Geo. Bortz, Thos. Price, Benjamin Wigfield, Singleton Suter, Simon Nycum, John C. Figart, Geo. Fluck, Samuel Nicodemus, Daniel Stufer Samuel Shuck, Thomas Ritchey.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the account of Elias Dell, Esq., Committee of Jacob Eckhart, a lunatic has been filed in the Prothonotary's office, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas in and for said county for Confirmation, on Monday the 4th day of May next.

A. B. BUNN, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's office, Bedford,
April 10, 1863.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation.

Administration account of Joseph Wigfoos, administrator of George Wigfoos, late of West Providence township, dec'd.

The account of Henry Hite and Thomas Fisher, administrators of the estate of Elias Hite, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Frederick Buxton, executor of the last will &c., of Mary Ann Buxton, late of Southampton tp., dec'd.

The account of George Potter and Jeremiah Meptzer, executors of the last Will &c., of Susan Potter, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd.

Administration account of Wm. M. Pearson, administrator of Elizabeth Cramer, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of G. S. Cowan, executor of the last Will & Testament of Rachel Walters, late of M. Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of Abraham M. Miller, administrator of the estate of Christina Nicodemus late of Harrison tp., dec'd.

The account of John S. Holsinger, administrator of Geo. M. Holsinger late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

Final account of Lewis Anderson and Lemuel Evans, administrators of Wm. Anderson late of Broad Top tp., dec'd.

The administrattion account of Adam Haderman executor of the last will &c., of Henry Bender dec'd.

Account of Joseph Fisher executor of Sarah Sparks late of West Providence tp., dec'd.

Account of Abner Walker administrator of Dr. John Mygriff, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

Account of Isaac and John Reighard, executors of Geo. Reighard, late of Bedford tp., dec'd

Samuel Walter administrator of John Walter late of Union tp., dec'd.

Account of David and Aaron Whetstone administrators of Samuel Whetstone, late of Colerain tp., dec'd.

Account of J. W. Lingenfelter administrator of Eve Clair, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.

The acount of Alexander, Holsinger, executor of the last will, &c., of Jacob Teeter, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The final account of David Lingenfelter, administrator of the estate of Abraham Lingenfelter late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Daniel Barley, Guardian of Sarah Jane Harker, William Henry Harker, Phebe Ellen Harker and George Edward Harker, minor children of John Harker late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of S. S. Fluke, administrator of the estate of Michael Fluke, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.

The account of John B. Longenecker, administrator of the estate of Abel Griffith late of Middle Woodberry tp., deceased.

Account of Wm. Keeffe adm'r d. b. n. with the will annexed, of John Keeffe, late of Bedford tp. deceased.

Account of Nathaniel Vore & Wm. Albaugh, Executors of the last will and testament of Benjamin Vore late of Napier tp. dec'd.

Account of J. F. & Thos. J. Kay administrators of G. B. Kay late of Hopewell tp. dec'd.

Account of Wm. H. Smith adm'r of John P. Smith late of Hopewell tp. dec'd.

A. B. BUNN, Register,

LIST OF CAUSES,

put down for trial at May T. (4th day) 1863.

John W. Beeler	vs Henry Moses
A. M'Grigor, Esq.	" Samuel Clark
Gideon Hiteshew	" John Wonders
Daniel Walter	" J. W. Lingenfelter committee of A. Sill
Fulton county	" Tate & Lingenfelter
F. D. Beegle	" Jesse Sleek
T. M. Lynch et al	" William Spidle
August Ahlbom	" Cumb'd Valley M. P. C.
Henry McDonald	" Alex'r McGrigor
John Lambert	" Charles Williams
Bedford R. R. Co.	" Charles Smith
Same	" Jonathan Bowser
Alex'r McGrigor	" Henry McDonald

April 10. A. B. BUNN, Proth'y.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. JAMES NILL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN TAYLOR and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the first Monday of May, (being the 4th day.) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 10th of April, in the year of our Lord, 1863.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford,
April 10, 1863.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS,

Drawn for May term (4th day) 1863.

James Allison, Foreman; Jacob Stoler, Thos. J. Miller, Jacob G. Dively, John Shoemaker, Jacob Speight, John P. Potter, Adolphus Ake, George Zimmers, of A., George Whip, Adam Zembower, Isaac Blankley. Thos. Imler, Samuel Barley, John Metzger, Cha's Stuckey, Isaac Kensinger, Nathan Oldham, Hugh Wertz, John Kegg, And'w Horn, jr., Thos. Gilchrist, John W. Scott, Jacob Hardman.

BLACKSMITHING.

The undersigned having opened a Blacksmith shop, immediately opposite the residence of Samuel Vondersmith, in Bedford Borough, informs the public that he is prepared to do

HORSE SHOEING, STRONG or LIGHT,

repairing wagons, or any thing usually done in his line. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. J. DISHONG.

April 17, 1863.—1m

CHAS. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN

Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books

AND

STATIONERY,

No. 37, North Third Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHERS OF PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS, The largest and best Outline Maps ever published.

SANDER'S NEW READERS, GREENLEAF'S AND BROOKS' ARITHMETICS, &C.

Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wa Papers.

March 6, 1863.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

BLINDS & SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Manufacturer of

VENITIAN BLINDS and
WINDOW SHADES.

☞The largest and finest assortment in the City, at lowest prices. Blinds Painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered.

Apr. 17, 1863—2m.

GILLETTE & SCOTT,

AUCTIONEERS AND

Commission Merchants,

Jayne's Marble Building,
619 Chestnut St., & 616 Jayne St.
PHILADELPHIA.

JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

C. D. M'CLEES &CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO. 133 NORTH THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17 1863, —1y.

DR. TAYLOR, WM. K. HEMPHILL.

Taylor & Hemphill,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,

220 Market Street, South side, between 2d and 3d,
March 6, 1863—1y PHILADELPHIA.

NEWLIN, FERNLEY & CO.

HARDWARE

JOBBERS AND IMPORTING MERCHANTS,
No. 337 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in Butcher's Edge Tools and Files, Together with a general Stock of English and American Hardware.

March 6, 1863.—1y

C. C. LOWER. H. W. RANK.

LOWER & RANK,

WHOLESALE

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS WAREHOUSE,

No. 146 North Third Street,

BETWEEN CHERRY AND RACE, WEST SIDE,
PHILADELPHIA.

Country custom respectfully solicited. Our stock is large and will always be as low in price as any in the market. March 6, 1863—1y

VAN CAMP BUSH. WM. WESLEY KURTZ.

BUSH & KURTZ,

(Formerly BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Fancy Dry Goods,

No. 137 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Silks and Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Shawls, Ribbons and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions.

ALSO—Bleached Shirtings, Colored Cambrics Flannels, Jeans, Ginghams, &c.

March 6, 1863.—1y

J. H. ZIMMERMAN,
WITH
E. A. HENDRY,
SUCCESSOR TO HENDRY AND HARRIS,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES

No. 55 North Third Street.,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—6m

MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.,

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 North Third Street,

Second door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.

M. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 6,—1y.

JOHNS, WARNER & CO.

Successor to Fithian, Jones & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NO. 240 MARKET STREET

Five doors below Third, south side,
Philadelphia.

GIDEON F. JONES,
RICHARD C. WARNER,
DAVID C. GOLDEN.

We cordially invite the attention of the merchants of Bedford county to our large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

March 6, 1863—6m.

MARTIN BUEHLER. | GEO. BONBRIGHT.
R. H. HOWARD. | C. P. BUESBEKOTT.

BUEHLER, HOWARD & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

No. 441 Market St., below Fifth,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

407 NORTH THIRD STREET,
ABOVE CALLOWHILL,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 7, 1863—1y.

LEFEVRE, PARK & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

NOTIONS,

Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, White Goods,
Umbrellas, Parasols, Looking Glasses,
Shirts and Drawers, Yarns, &c.

No. 238 North Third Street, between Race and Vine Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—6m

United States Clothing Emporium.

GEO. W. REED & CO.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

No. 423 Market Street, up stairs,
PHILADELPHIA

N. B.—A full assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Overalls and Gum Clothing, constantly on hand.

March 6, 1803—6m.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Boots & Shoes,

No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley,
PHILADELPHIA

March 7, 1863—1y.

MILTON COOPER. WM. M. PARHAM. ROBT. D. WORK.

COOPER, PARKHAM & WORK,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, FURS
AND
STRAW GOODS,
No. 51 North Third Street,
BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH,

March 6, 1863—1y PHILADELPHIA.

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
White Goods. Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings, &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863.—1y

PETER ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,

No. 306 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

LOOKING GLASSES, COMBS, CEDAR WARE, CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,

Laces, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull Muslins, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds,

And a general stock of FRENCH, GERMAN and ENGLISH GOODS.

March 6, 1863.—1y

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, always under the market prices. We buy our goods exclusively for cash and by that means are enabled to buy very cheap. We sell at a very small advance and buyers can always save from 5 to 20 per cent by making their purchases of us. We have a large STOCK of MUSLINS, LINENS, DRESS GOODS, MEN'S WEAR, &c. To those about commencing housekeeping, one of the best stocks of furnishing goods in Philadelphia will be found here.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
1021 Market st. Phil'a.

March 6th, 1863—3mo.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 6, 1863—1y.

NOTICE

Of taking depositions to perpetuate testimony.

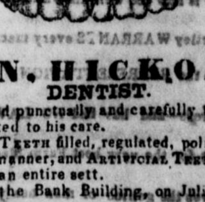
In the matter of the petition or bill of Lewis T. Watson, James Long and Thomas Watson, to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, to perpetuate testimony and subpœna to Margaret Anderson, William S. Anderson, Thomas Anderson, John A. S. Anderson, Levi Anderson, Samuel Anderson, Jonathan Alloways and Elizabeth his wife, David R. P. Anderson, Mark Anderson, Susan Jane Anderson, Elizabeth Anderson, William Anderson, Thomas Anderson, James Anderson, Jonathan Anderson, Tyler Whitehead and Rachel his wife, Sarah Anderson, Robert Anderson, Samuel Horton and Elizabeth his wife, Elizabeth Anderson, Silas Anderson, Lewis Anderson, Christian Broadstone and Susan his wife, Abraham Reed and Matilda his wife, Lemuel Evans and Wealthy his wife. David Figart and Amy his wife, Geo. W. Shreeve and Isabella his wife, Andrew J. Dunlap and Ruth his wife, James Anderson, Susan Anderson, And'w Anderson, Henry Anderson, Edward Anderson, Susan Anderson, Rebecca Anderson, Edward Shreeves, David Shreeves, Ephraim Foster and Elizabeth his wife, Dennis Kerrick, Ellen Kerrick, Elizabeth Kerrick, William Kerrick, Jesse Horton, Samuel Horton, Edward Horton, Benjamin O'Neal and Elizabeth his wife, and Josiah Horton, heirs of William Anderson, deceased, to appear, &c.

February 12th, 1863. The Court appoint Samuel L. Russell Commissioner to take testimony.

Notice is hereby given to the above named parties that the said Samuel L. Russell will meet them or such of them as may choose to attend, at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, and state of Pennsylvania, on Saturday the 25th day of April, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of taking said testimony IN PERPETUAM MEMORIAM REI, as prayed for in said bill or petition; at which time and place all of you who see proper to do so may attend.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Commissioner.

April 3, 1863.



C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

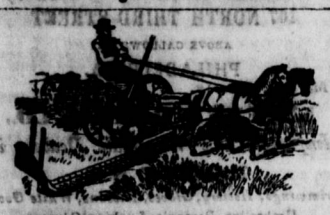
CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

Hartley's Column.



Hartley is Agent for the Great Iron and Steel

Mowing Machine,

The last invention of the age.

Also—Agent for the World Renowned

"BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER."

Farmers desiring to procure either of the above machines, must order by the middle of April, as the demand will be greater than ever before. Send in your orders NOW!

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

Mammoth Store

OF

William Hartley,

at low rates, as the greater part of his immense stock was purchased at the OLD PRICES

Hartley is sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

which is the *heaviest and best planned* Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who examine it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON

COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAFFLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRIDDLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN

GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,

By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

BUILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.

BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.

PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.

WOODEN WARE.

SPAIN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,

Wash Boards, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings of all kinds.

MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.

Carriage Springs, Axles, Steel, Felloes, Bows, Enamelled Muslin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths, Grind Stones, Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades, Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,

the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast.

TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA RUBBER OIL PASTE.

BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.

the best article of the kind made. Try a box.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,

FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is also agent for the unequaled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING

Grain Drill;

This is now too well known to need commendation.

Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold to hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. He is agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook Stoves the genius of man has yet produed. Any person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY both as to qualityt of goods and price.

Bedford, March 13, 1863.



THE SOLDIER'STRUE FRIEND.

Always Ready.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMNT.

Extraordinary MilitarySalve.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these, the Soldier must endure Mothers, remember this, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this all healing and cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue It sooths and relieves the inflamed and stiff joints leave them suple, strong and vigorous, while for,

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

it stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestive of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sistes of Volunteers,

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gif than a supply of this

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at nigh exposep to drenching rains and chil night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS COUG and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplie with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT all danger is averted. a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldier's Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. Thee PILLs and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIERS IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

al disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES that will enable them to resist the dangerous expsures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds whic, they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot fre, quantly get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all he casualties of the battle field. How many thousand of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 23, 1863.—1y.

O Yes! O Yes!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Apply to

D. T. AKE.

St. Clairsville, Bedford Co., Pa.

December 19, 1862.—6m.

O Yes! O Yes!!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing the services of the auctioneer, will please call upon the undersigned before advertising. Apply to JOHN ALSIP,

Jan. 2, 1863. Bedford Pa.

O Yes! O Yes!!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be reccollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a crier o Sales, unless he procures a license. Addres

LEVI AGNEW,

Jan. 2, 1863—tf Bedford, Pa.

O Yes! O Yes!!

The subscriber having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, will attend wherever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM A. POWELL.

January 16, 1863.

O Yes! O Yes!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend wherever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Apply to

THOMAS W. HORTON.

Broadtop tp., Bedford co., Pa.

Feb. 13, 1863.

For Sale,

A Patent Two Row Corn Planter,

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

Any person wishing to purchase will call on or address

G. G. GIBSON,

Hopewell, Bedford co., Pa.

Feb. 13, 1863.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 27, 1863.—tf.

Glen Savage Mills.

The subscriber having a large Steam Saw Mill erected on the late George Mowry tract of timber land, is now ready to receive orders for

LUMBER,

such as White Pine Boards, Plank, Spruce Scantling and Boards, Plastering Lath, Shingling Lath, Shingles, Fencing Boards and Bridge Timbers of any length up to thirty-six feet, Oak or Pine.

☞Orders left at my house in Bedford, or at the Mills, will be thankfully received. Prices moderate.

THOS. C. GARRETT.

Bedford, January 2, 1863.—6m.

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CTS.

The BEST and CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S

GREAT COUGH REMEDY.



Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is warronted if used recording to the directions, to cure in all cases Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the throat and Lungs.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords, its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, thro' the Lungs. It is not a violent remeby, but emolient warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam has been in use by the public for 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—SAVE YOUR MONEY!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4s. to $1 which do not contain the virtues of a 13 cent bottle of Madame Porters Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost anyother medicine and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes reccommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customer insist upon having Madame Porter's and no other. Ask for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cents, and in large bottles at 25cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

☞Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cts., and in larger bottles at 25 cts.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
NEW YORK.

January, 23, 1863,—1y.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS

Has just returned from the city with her usual assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of the latest style of dress goods, such as

French and English Marinoes; French Marino Robes; Plain and Figured Repts; Cashmeres, Delaines and Prints,

ALSO,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF WOOLEN GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Hoods, Clouds, Sontags, Garibaldi's, and Opera CAPS.

Felt and Velvet BONNETS

OF THE LATEST STYLE, TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED.

FLOWERS, RUCHES, RIBBONS, PLUMES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS.

A splendid assortment of Imported and A merican

FURS,

which are being sold at prices much lower than ever before offered in this market.

☞All who wish FURS should avail themselves of this opportunity of procuring for themselves an

Elegant Set of Furs,

AT THE REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO—Every variety of FANCY GOODS, to geth er with Ladies' Morocco BOOTS and SHOES SHAWLS, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, HOSE.

GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c., &c.

All of which having been bought for *CASH*, will be sold at prices that will DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

☞Call and examine the goods and prices fo yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

SARAH E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, December 5, 1862.

BEDFORD HOTEL AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to renthr comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants wil be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year. on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,

Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 20th, 1862.

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and ballance under fence and in a high state of cultivation.

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Pension & Bounty Claims.

Cessna & Shannon have received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers Pensions & Bounty money. The earlier application is made the sooner claims will be attended to at Washington.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

January 2, 1863,—tf. Bedford, Pa.

AHEAD

OF ALL COMPETITION!

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, March, 6, 1863.

KIMMELL HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

C STREET, BETWEEN 4½ AND 6TH STREETS,

Near the National Hotel, and two squares from the Railroad Depot,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fine Parlors for the Accommodation of Ladies.

Room and Board per day	$2 00
Room and Board per week	10 00
Rooms, alone, per day	1 00
Meals, each,	50
Meals, per week, alone,	5 00
Lodging, if the room is vacated by 7 a. m.	50

The KIMMELL HOUSE is newly and elegantly furnished, and in every respect a first class Hotel. I invite the public to call and examine.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.

The best Livery Stable in the City, Attached.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The following Stages run from the Kimmell House daily: To Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co., Md, via Jurrattsville, T. B. Beantown, Byrontown, Hewesville, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, and Leonardtown. Also a tri-weekly line to Port Tobacco, leaves the Kimmell House every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ½ past 7 a. m., via Piscataway, Duffield, to Port Tobacco.

A. F. KIMMELL, Agent.

January 16, 1863.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:

WM. C. SNIVELY,

Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

WASHINGTON HOUSE, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accomodation of the farming community.

mMarch 30th, 1860.

DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

*** the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reams'*





WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16, 1862.

OYes! O Yes!

The subscriber having taken out auction eer and Sale License will attend wherever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

JOHN DICKEN.

April 10, 1863.

NEW GOODS!

The subscribers have just received a new supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which in addition to their previous stack, renders the present assortment complete.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE GREAT ADVANCE IN GOODS THEY STILL HAVE SOME BARGAINS TO OFFER, AND RESPECTFULLY ASK BUYERS

TO CALL AND EXAMINE

BEFORE PURCHASING.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

March 20, 1863.

Come this Way

FOR BARGAINS!!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MANN'S CORNER, JULIANA STREET

Is just opening a large stock of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Dress Coats, Over Coats, Pants & Vests

SHOES AND BOOTS,

Mens' and Boys' Shoes and Boots. Ladies and Misses Shoes as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup Molasses, Teas, and a general assortment of Spices.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, with an assortment of Choice Cigars.

FARMERS will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we are trading for Grain and Country Produce.

November 14, 1862.

NOTICE.

All persons residing within the 16th division of the 16th Assessment district, who have started in business liable to be Licensed under the excise Laws of the United States, since the Assessment was made, will make application for the same as soon as possible, also, persons having monthly returns of manufactories to make, will please make them on or before the 1st of April 1863. Address,

ROBERT RALSTON, Ass. Assessor,

Pattonsville, Pa.

Waterstreet, March 27, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, near Hopewell, on Saturday, 25th of April, inst., all the following described property of James Richeson, late of Broad Top township, deceased, to wit: A tract of unimproved land, adjoining lands of Schell and Foster, John Bunn, and the John Belt survey, containing 27 acres, more or less.

Terms—One-third cash, at confirmation of sale, the remainder in two equal annual payments with interest. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day.

For further particulars inquireof Joseph W. Tate Attorney at law, Bedford, Lemuel Evans, Esq., Coal Dale, or William Foster and the undersigned living near the premises.

GEORGE W. RICHESON,

Adm'r. of J. Richeson, dec'd.

April 3, 1863.—4t*

HOWARD HOUSE,

BALTIMORE.

The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has

Re-Opened this Extensive and Favorite Hotel,

and solicits the share of patronage which its highly favorable location and his efforts to please may deserve. Having been engaged for many years in conducting popular Hotels in Pennsylvania, Virginia and this city, he feels assured of being able, with the aid of his competent assistants, to meet all just expectations of the traveling community in managing the Howard House, in a style surpassed by no Hotel of itt class in the country.

Terms—Gentlemen's Ordinary, $1.75 per day.

Ladies' " 2.00 "

Respectfully,

WM. C. REAMER,

April 3, 1863.—3ts. Proprietor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Naomi Smith, late of Southampton township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bethel township, Fulton county, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH BERNHARD,

April 3—6ts* Adm'r.

HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Stoves & Tin Ware,

SIGN OF THE "MILL SAW."

BLYMIRE & SON have returned from the cities with a new and full assortment of everything in their line of business.

HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AXES, ADZES, DRAW KNIVES, HATCHETS, HAMMERS, BUTCHER'S, SPENCER'S, GREVE'S, BOCKER'S AND OTHER FILES.

Our Stock of Shelf Hardware is complete.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

Our stock of CUTLERY is large, of latest styles, and best quality.

STOVES.

Our Stove Department is complete, being the largest assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES IN BEDFORD COUNTY.

We have the sole agency for the

WELLINGTON COOKING STOVE,

which we will warrant the best Stove in market.

WOODEN WARE OF ALL KINDS,

Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Churns, Baskets, Wash Boards, Bowls, &c.

IRON, GLASS, NAILS, PUTTY, OILS,

Paints, Turpentine, Benzine, Pipes, Tobacco, &c.

We have a beautiful assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Also, WICKS, GLOBES, SHADES & CHIMNEYS.

Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Findings, Pegs, Awls, Needles, Awl Hafts, Thread, &c.

TINWARE.

We are prepared to Wholesale and Retail Tinware on very moderate terms.

SPOUTING and JOB WORK done to order.

We ask the attention of the public to our stock of goods. We can sell Shelf Hardware, with few exceptions, at our old rates, and articles that have advanced, we will sell as LOW as the LOWEST.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON

Bedford, March 13, 1863.